

article is the best, and most likely to be the best, of its kind.

A valuable teacher almost to be desired. I can command a competent estimate of his services. We must, if we would be respected, pay a higher price upon our labor. If a man really wants his son educated, and he has confidence in you to perform the work, he will pay you for it. Let teachers put their respect upon a metallic

pass. You can collect large sums. You will allow your small tuition bills to go uncollected, but if you have a respectable amount you will be diligent in requiring your dues. The man who pays a high tuition will be apt to be satisfied with the school that charges it. It is very true that the people of Kentucky know that the teachers of Kentucky

are going to require full compensation for their services, the dignity of the teacher's profession will be elevated. Public schools, and many of our endowed colleges, educate without fees. The people will never pay for what they can get for nothing. This is a difficulty with the teachers outside of these institutions.

Mr. Seymour—It is known a few men who preferred to have cheap laws, our doctors, preachers and teachers. Our profession suffers more from this than any other. The people must learn that low priced articles are generally comparatively worthless.

Col. Allen—There are men on the tip-

top of society engaged in the occupation of teaching. Gen. R. E. Lee considered it an degradation to assume the presidency of Washington College, nor has he sullied his proud fame by leaving his noble energies to the culture of the soil. He, Colonel Allen, had educated his sons for teachers. He wanted to see them good teachers. This was his ambition

for them. He had rendered his salary of \$4,000 as an officer of the government to take a professorship at \$900. There must have been a motive to this course outside a financial consideration. He had not taken pride in the profession of teaching. Competency is the first requisite for honor as a school-teacher. Christians and a school-

will always be desired. It would be unjust to judge doctors by the pretensions and failures of quacks. Why then judge the teacher profession by the expedients of ignorant pedagogues?

Mrs. Roberts—She was not in the habit of speaking, except to her pupils. The estimate in which teachers are held in

7. The reform of abuses in the administration of the police, the abolition of corrupt means of promotion, the abolition of the system of patronage, the abolition of the system of the sale of offices, the restoration of rightful authority to, and the independence of, the Executive and judicial department of

Commissioners put their friends in these places to assist them, without reference to qualifications. We need conscientious commissioners to determine the fitness of applicants, with courage enough to deny the incompetent without reference to outside influence.

Major Robert D. Allen agreed with the lady, and thought she had struck the

Key-note of the whole matter. He had examined a man for a position whom he found to be totally incompetent, and he reported him as such, yet the commissioner gave him the place. Such conduct is insulting to the dignity of the profession. Lawyers examine each other for license to practice law; physicians

President Smith being called on, responded. Without a very wide acquaintance as a practical teacher, he had,

since arriving at manhood, been identified with the interests of education. He thought the teachers of Kentucky have less influence in the affairs of State than in any other of the Union. There are five thousand school teachers in Kentucky, who would, as a class, bear favorable comparison with the same number selected from any other department of soci-

erty. Contrast the innumerable five thousand teachers with that exercised by one thousand five hundred lawyers. Why do teachers permit such a disparaging monopoly? Teachers do not assert. Why are they not here in large numbers in this convention? Why do they not come and help to organize their influence? To their credit, they are not.

themselves felt that molding the policy of the State, and they could secure an official recognition of their dignity by generous provisions for the support of education. Teachers should bring this question before the people, discuss it, and compel candidates for the Legislature to ex-

maintain their position upon the subject of common school education. We wish the Legislature to submit the question of taxation for education to the people. If we would take this association as a federal body, and organize county associations throughout the State, to send delegates to this association, and then make known our

desires, and inaugurate our policies, we would be recognized as a social power, to be honored accordingly. We need, too, a common organ of communication, that shall reach every citizen and friend of education in the State. The defect of Kentucky's educational system can never be remedied until more money is appropriated. We must agitate this sub-

Dr. Hill—There are two requisites to

under its repeated assaults the pillars of the Government are rocking on their base, and should it succeed in November next, and inaugurate its President, we will meet it as a subjected and conquered people, amid the ruins of liberty, and the scattered fragments of the Constitution.

editor, and when he became a teacher did not feel that he was degrading himself. Second, A proper education of the public mind. He was in favor of the Government of the United States, of the military institutions in every county, who should send representation—men and women—as delegates to this convention. Then you might hope to have the policy

of the State. Prof. Seymour moved the appointment of a committee to embody, in a series of resolutions, the practical ideas advanced in the remarks. The Chair appointed Dr. W. W. Hill, Dr. Pretyman, and Prof. Sterling said committee.

The president then proceeded to deliver his address.

At the conclusion of the president's address, Dr. Taylor moved that a committee be appointed to memorialize the Legislature, requesting that the Legislature submit the question of taxation for the support of education to the people.

The president announced that he would name the committee at the afternoon session.

A paper was read from J. A. E. Summers, wanting a Latin and Greek teacher in the Madison Male Seminary.

By motion, the convention took up miscellaneous business.

The following additional members re-

ported their names to be enrolled:

Mrs. A. Roberts, Cattsburg.
Mrs. M. T. Runyan, Frankfort.
E. A. Fellmar, Frankfort.
Miss V. A. Smith, Frankfort.
Mrs. Louisa Green, Frankfort.
Miss Katherine A. Miller, Frankfort.
F. C. McChesney, Farmdale.
Miss Effie Chesney, Farmdale.

Dr. Prettyman, Louisville,
Miss Sue Hieronymus, Bridgeport,
T. J. Doolan, Shelbyville.
On motion, convention adjourned to
meet at 2 o'clock.

PLATFORM

exercising the power of his high office in
resisting the aggressions of Congress on
the Constitutional rights of the States
and the people; is entitled to the grati-
tude of the whole American people; and
on behalf of the Democratic party we
tender him our thanks for his patriotic
efforts in that regard.

OF THE DEMOCRACY OF THE UNITED STATES.

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Unanimously Adopted by the National Democratic Convention.

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The Democratic party, in National Convention assembled, reposing its trust in the intelligence, patriotism and discriminating justice of the people, stand-
